

W E D N E S D A Y , A U G U S T 27, 1788.

JOS. BUCK, Sheriff.

The following OBSERVATIONS are recommended to the serious attention of the Officers of Government who draw pay for their services from the State Treasury, and of the Public Creditors of the State of Pennsylvania.

WHEN the legislature were forming their last emission of paper money, the credit of the public had become so weak and languid from the pressures it had met with in the course of the war, and the repeated frauds which individuals had experienced from the various expedients which necessity had introduced from time to time for supplying the public treasury, that more than common guards and securities were deemed necessary, to inspire the people with a sufficient degree of confidence to support the credit of the paper they were about to issue. Great, however, as the requisite precautions were, the legislature, on this occasion, so far exceeded the general expectation in this respect, that no doubt remained in the minds of even those who were not friendly to the measure, as to the goodness of the security on which the money was to be issued, and the punctuality with which it would be redeemed; provided the legislature should faithfully adhere to the plan marked out in the act, and avoid increasing the quantity, or taking other measures, on their part, which should violate the contract, or incidentally weaken its fair operation.

The legislature have observed the contract on their part with scrupulous attention. No attempt has been made to increase the quantity of paper money, nor in any respect to weaken the security for its redemption; and the quantity emitted has been diminished as fast as the contract required. Twenty thousand pounds were cancelled and burned in the year 1786; a like quantity in 1787; and the twenty thousand pounds to be destroyed in the present year are now actually in the treasury, cancelled, and will undoubtedly be reduced to ashes at the next meeting of the Assembly, together with such farther sum as shall have been paid in by the borrowers under the Loan-Office act, which will probably amount to several thousand pounds. Nearly one half of the whole sum issued is therefore already drawn out of circulation, and the rest, with as much certainty as human institutions can afford, will be redeemed and cancelled with equal fidelity within the periods originally stipulated for that purpose. Is it not strange, that under such circumstances these bills of credit should have been thrown out of circulation as a medium in internal transactions? And is it not still more strange, considering the smallness of the quantity now remaining abroad, the constant uses for it in payments to the public treasury, and the certainty of its redemption in so short a time, that there should be so little demand for it at the present moment? It is not less than ninety thousand pounds, and the revenues passing through the treasury have not, since its first emission, been less than twice that sum in every year, and will continue to be more than the sum which will remain uncanceled in the course of every year, even after the revenues of the Impost Office shall cease to flow into the state treasury. If those who receive this money from the treasury were to advert to these circumstances, they would surely avoid the great sacrifices they daily make of their property, by selling it at the low rate they now obtain for it. If they would keep it in possession a few months, it must necessarily rise in value; for while it remains anything below the value expressed in the bills, it will undoubtedly be sought for by those who have taxes and duties to pay, as these payments must be made either in these bills or in specie.

The payments from the treasury are chiefly for salaries to the officers of government, and for interest due to the public creditors. It may be suggested that both these classes of people are generally so needy, as to be under a necessity of turning the money into immediate use as fast as they receive it. There is, unfortunately, too much truth in the observation, with respect to many of the public creditors; but even they would do well to consider, that by crowding the Brokers-offices with the money as fast as they get it, they actually waste a great proportion of the scanty allowance they receive; and that by keeping it a few months, they might obtain more nearly the full value for it. The more they are pinched by necessity, the more careful should they be in withholding their little store to the best advantage. Would any of them sell any other article of property so much below its reasonable, or what may be called its natural value, on account of a temporary stagnation of the market, when they perceived the quantity rapidly diminishing by a certain consumption, and were well ascertained that no more would be introduced? The common practice and usage of merchants and traders of every denomination, and in all countries, are opposed to the supposition.

Those who receive the money in the first instance from the treasury, receive it at full value. When they part with it, except as to so much as they respectively pay in taxes and duties, they suffer at once the whole loss of the prevailing discount. Whatever this loss may be, it is, in effect, an extraordinary tax which they pay; not, however, for the public use, for the public receive the money again at full value, and suffer the injury of a wounded credit in the mean time by the intermediate depreciation; but the produce of this extraordinary tax is divided among other individuals, who avail themselves, perhaps innocently, of the advantages thus afforded them, to make a profit on the money they pay for duties and taxes, at the expense of their fellow-citizens. If this happened but once during the existence of the money, it would appear the less strange and might be the less worthy of regard; but when it occurs in every half-yearly revolution, it is too deeply affecting to those who suffer the loss, to be passed over without investigating the causes of and using some endeavours to remove the pernicious infatuation.

To touch on the causes which first obstructed the general circulation of this paper, and which continued to operate till the circulation as a medium of commerce, even in the smaller branches of dealings, wholly ceased, might lead to discussions, which, under present political circumstances in other respects, ought to remain unopened. I shall therefore mention such only as the prudence of each individual may in some measure guard against, and contribute to remove, without giving cause of offence to his fellow-citizens, who may happen to differ from him on disputable points in politics. A large proportion of the community are neither public creditors to any considerable amount, nor dependent on the public treasury for salaries. Among these are many of the most wealthy merchants and landholders, whose hands a considerable part of the duties and taxes are drawn into the treasury. Whatever causes may have prevented them from becoming public creditors, in times when the public exigencies required the exertions of every citizen to contribute what he could spare for the support of the common cause, I have too good an opinion of their patriotism, and of their honor as citizens, to suppose they would wish, under present circumstances, to shrink from their share of the public burthen, as liquidated by the legislature. But if the means of discharging their taxes and duties at a cheaper rate than some of their fellow-citizens are so palpably placed in their way, by the voluntary act of those who are to lose what they may gain by the bargain, is it to be supposed they will reject the advantage? The merchant, for instance, may lawfully purchase the money to pay the duties on the goods he imports for sale, at whatever discount it is offered to him, though he adds the duty to the price of his goods as if paid in specie, and the consumer pays the price in specie accordingly. Every other class of citizens may in like manner pay their taxes, at less expense of property than the public creditors and officers of government. But this is not all the disadvantage the latter sustain. They not only pay their own taxes and duties at full value, while their more fortunate neighbours pay at a cheaper rate, but they pay, moreover, all that the others gain by

the depreciation of the money. To complain of the government on account of this grievance would be unjust, because the contract has been punctually performed on the part of government. To expect the farther interference of the legislature in support of the credit of the paper, except it be in adding more energy in the modes of collecting taxes and duties, would be unreasonable, because they have already placed it on as fair a footing as reasonable citizens ought to desire. THE REMEDY IS IN YOUR OWN HANDS; set a proper value on it yourselves, and it will soon obtain that value, whatever it be, if it do not exceed the nominal sum, deducting a small allowance for the trouble of seeking for it. Every vender of goods, which he would sell on a few months credit, may facilitate the appreciation, and at the same time increase his own business, by making it known to his customers that he will receive prompt payment in this money, at ten per cent. nearer its nominal value than the common brokerage price; and before the time of credit is expired, the brokerage price will have probably overtaken him. If the custom becomes general, this consequence will be certain; and, even without such aid, the appreciation cannot fail to happen, as the quantity is rapidly diminishing, and the time is fast approaching when it will be finally redeemed.

RATIOCINATOR.

By his Britannic Majesty's Packets *Sandwich* and *Queen Charlotte*, arrived at New-York, we have the following advices.

STOCKHOLM, May 25.

Since the accounts we received the end of March, that the Russians were assembling forces and forming magazines on the frontiers of Finland, all our troops are in motion; they are arming all our galleys in haste, and most of our regiments are already on their march. On the 27th the King will go to Carlscrona to inspect the fleet, which has been augmented with some frigates, and which is to be ready that day. The Senate assembled yesterday, and entirely approved of all the measures taken by the King, and has intreated his Majesty to continue his dispositions for the defence of the kingdom.

PARIS, June 15.

The disturbances in Brittany increase daily; the resolution of government to send troops to that province alarms the public very much; they are shocked at the idea of a civil war.

Three more Deputies are arrived here from the Noblesse of Brittany with fresh representations; they wished to speak to the King himself, but received no other answer than that his Majesty would answer them when he had taken the advice of his Privy Council.

LONDON, June 5.

Letters from Constantinople dated the 8th of April, bring advice of a complete victory having been obtained by the Bosnians near Semendria, over 3000 Austrians, whom they drove to flight, after having slain 1000 of them. In confirmation of this account, the Courier who brought it, produced to the Grand Signior the head of the Austrian Colonel, who commanded in the action, with a great number of ears cut off from the vanquished enemy.

The whole province of Brittany is in arms, and the Nobles, to the amount of 500, have collected a body of 30000 men, and armed them.

The greater part of the Nobility in France, joined to the principal Clergy, have united in remonstrating to the King, that if he will continue to pursue his measures, they are determined to resist.

On receiving this news, his Majesty ordered all the forces that could be collected immediately to march into Brittany, and resist the insurrection.

June 16. The late tumults at the Hague arose from the servants of the French Ambassador and the common people. The servants had put some Orange Cockades on their hats before the arrival of their master, who ordered his men to take them out, and throw them into a ditch. This order was obeyed, and the people were so enraged, that they began a most furious attack on them, and in the confusion of the servants cut off a Dutchman's nose. The conflict then grew so violent, that the burghers were alarmed, and the military commanded to interpose, which they did, and soon terminated the contention, though not without some difficulty.

The following regiments are on their march to Brittany, to reinforce the army already in camp:

Infantry Regiments.

Poitou and Ronroque, for Rennes.

Bouillon, for Lamballe.

Royal Suedois, for St. Brieux.

Lullin Suisse, for Nantes.

Vigier Suisse, for the same place.

Dragoons.

Colonel General, for Fougeres and Vitre.

Chattres, for Ancenis.

Which forms in all 14,000 men.

It is reported, that there will be two camps formed in France the 15th of September next; the first at Lens in Picardy; the second in Alsace; the first will be commanded by the Prince de Conde.

We hear that the celebrated Paul Jones has been introduced to the Empress of Russia, by the French Ambassador.

June 18. Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar. The garrison was remarkably healthy on the 29th ult. at which time they were in hopes that the dispute with the Emperor of Morocco would shortly be in a train of accommodation; and that they would be supplied with provisions from Barbary.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in London, received yesterday, says:—We have this very moment got advices from Brittany, that a skirmish has happened there between the people and the military. Several on both sides have been dangerously wounded.—Some are said to have been killed.

This city is in the utmost confusion, and few dare utter their sentiments. A "silent thrug," and a "shake of the head," are substituted for the Coffee-house "conversation," here. The despotism of Versailles, in taking several genteel people out of Coffee-houses, and clapping them in prison, for speaking their minds too freely, has thrown an universal taciturnity and gloom over the whole city.

But, believe me, the spirit of Liberty is by no means crushed, although it is depressed. If we dare not breathe our opinions in public, for fear of spies, we do not hesitate in declaring them to one another in private.

Mons. Calonne has been seriously talked of to re-assume his post of Minister. It is said to be by the express wishes of the Queen. How far this may be true we cannot say; but such a step, if adopted, would, no doubt, go a great way to allay our dissensions, as we all think that England must have improved, not diminished, his well known seal for the Rights of Frenchmen. Ten regiments have by this time reached Brittany.

The Imperial Joseph has been at the camp before Belgrade, where, after witnessing three different attacks of the Turks upon his army, twice by general cannonades, in which upwards of 2000 discharges were made, and once a resolute sally from the garrison, thought proper on the 23d of May to quit his situation, and pass the Save with a division from the grand army, to the amount of 70,000 men.

The warlike preparations of the Swedes, at this period, have puzzled politicians in general, and excited various conjectures; but the idea now prevalent on that subject is, that they conceive the present a good time for recovering from the Russians what they themselves were deprived of by the immortal Czar Peter. It is whispered that there is a secret alliance between Sweden and

the Danes, and that the purpose of this political connexion is hostile to the Imperial Catharine.

The commotions in Rennes in Brittany have lately worn so serious an aspect, that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry have been stationed to overawe the people.

To remonstrances, protests and piquinades, papers of a bolder nature have succeeded in France, one of which was discovered whilst in the press. The officers upon entrance seized the materials and impressions of near forty quires, ready for distribution.

The last returns made of the total amount of effective troops in the pay of France, state the number to consist of 180,000 men.

One of the most capital houses in the linen trade at the west end of the town stopped payment yesterday—it is computed that the deficiency will, upon investigation, amount to upwards of half a million.

The last letters from Petersburg assure us, that there is a prospect of the Treaty of Commerce being concluded between England and Russia.

The Russian Squadron, destined to cruise in the Baltic, consists of 3 sail of the line, and 18 galleys.

According to letters from Paris, dated on Monday evening last, the protest which the 47 Peers presented to the King had not passed unnoticed.

On Sunday evening a letter, of which the following are the contents, was sent to each of those patriots.

"You are hereby solemnly commanded by the King, to remove from Paris, &c. and not on any account to approach nearer the capital than 100 miles, till you receive the King's further orders. The place in which you take up your residence must be made known to his Majesty, who likewise orders that you do not, on any account, leave the kingdom, or change the place of your effects."

An officer of the first rank was charged with the delivery of the above to each of the Peers.

June 21. A tremendous storm is gathering in the north. Heaven grant that it may not extend over the other parts of Europe! The cause of this commotion is said to have arisen from the mortification which the Empress of Russia felt, at the refusal of her request at the Courts of Great-Britain, Sweden and Denmark, when she made application for the use of ships and men to convey her troops to the Mediterranean.

By the last accounts of the united powers of Austria and Russia, we learn, that a total despondence prevails with respect to any important advantages to be gained of the Turks. The contempt which Catharine and Joseph expressed towards his Sublime Highness, in the beginning of their wanton campaign, had given way to a sort of respect for the Mussulmen. Armies cannot be maintained without money; an article that by no means abounds in the Christian camps. The Turk knows it, and avoids, as much as possible, a pitched battle, and, like a famous General of old, means to prove victorious clandestinely.

Our advices from Stockholm indicate a resolution in the Swedish Senate, rather inimical to the Belligerent powers, Russia and Austria. Should the Swede attack in earnest, his neighbours may tremble at the consequence.

That a general war is now about to desolate the northern parts of Europe is no longer a secret. From dispatches received yesterday by the Swedish Consul, it appears, that general orders have been issued for the return of all subjects of whatever denomination, and a free pardon to those whose misdemeanors had banished them; in addition to this, a hot press (a measure hitherto unknown in that country) had taken place in every sea-port and principal town. This intelligence, in corroboration of that already received of the general motion of the Swedish troops, and the advanced state of the fleet, to all which preparations the Prince Royal is indefatigable in his attention, leaves not a shadow of doubt concerning the intention of the Swedes to take this opportunity to attempt the recovery of Finland, wrested from them by Peter the Great. How the Empress will be able to quench this fire, thus unexpectedly lighted up, time only can tell.

There has long subsisted between Sweden and Russia a treaty of defensive alliance, in which it is stipulated, that a certain quota of men and ships shall be furnished to either power, if attacked by a foreign enemy. The Empress made a demand of this aid from Sweden. The assistance was refused, upon the plea that Russia was not attacked, and, therefore, could not call for support, which was only to act when engaged in her own defence. The Empress was highly enraged at this subterfuge, and sent a courier with the declaration, that if the succours were refused, she would attack the Swedish province of Finland with 50,000 men. The King of Sweden replied, that he had 50,000 Swedes ready to meet her, and they should determine the matter.

July 1. Accounts, it is said, are just arrived, that a large detachment of Imperial troops have had a rencontre with the advanced forces of the republic of Venice. The object in contest was the passage of the Imperial troops through the territory of the Republic. This the Venetians resisted, and the resistance was followed by an immediate action.

A Congress, it is said, is very soon to meet under the mediation of Great-Britain, France and Russia, for settling the present disputes between the Imperial Court and the Turks.

July 3. By a gentleman just returned from France we have the following authentic intelligence: He was at Reims the 1st of June, the day on which the Parliament was exiled, and finding that matters were coming to an extremity, by the military being called to the assistance of the King's orders, he left the town by the advice of his friends; the forces at Reims were not sufficient to perform the task; expresses were sent for more troops, and a body of between ten and eleven thousand men marched for Reims, and encamped before the town, the gates being shut against them; they cut all the corn down which was growing near the city where they encamped. At eleven o'clock at night on the 2d of June, an attack was made on the city, and after throwing in a few bombs they forced the South gate, and the people defended themselves till upwards of eleven hundred were killed. He says throughout Brittany, and the provinces through which he passed, the freedom of conversation for their liberties was such, that he began to think himself in England. In Reims and many other towns the following were posted up in different parts of the provinces:—*Louis le severe, le present Roi de France, qui a donne la liberte aux Americaines, et fait esclaves de son peuple*—"*Louis the severe, the present King of France, who has given liberty to America, and made his own subjects slaves.*" In other places through which he passed was wrote in French, "No Parliament! No King!"

The following is an extract of a letter just received from France:

"Although remonstrances innumerable have poured into Versailles without much effect, yet no civil war, an event much expected, has, or I believe will, take place. The firm behaviour of the inhabitants of Dauphiny and Brittany have rather alarmed the Court; however, the Minister does not yet seem willing to recede. At Grenoble they acted in a manner very unexpectedly, for when the Duc de Clermont Tonnere ordered the gates of the town to be shut, the peasants came down from the mountains, made a breach in the wall, entered the town, and seized the courier that had the dispatches for the Court, which they opened; the second in command escaped to Valence, from whence he sent an account of the affair to Court; we since learn, that a number of soldiers, they say 300, were killed. The Bourgeois and the peasantry keep guard in the town of Grenoble. Although all this looks very terrible, I am of opinion the King will get the better. There is no fixed plan in this country for an effective opposition."

The King of Sweden has absolutely left Stockholm, in order

to take the command of the army in Finland; and nine ships of the line have sailed to join the Swedish fleet, gone on the expedition to Finland. Admiral Wrangel failed in the above fleet to take the command of the whole.

Notice has been received, that the Russian fleet is fallen down to the lower Mole, but the want of men is so great, that they almost despair of being able to put to sea; the greatest exertions however are making for that purpose, and when the fleet is ready Admiral Greig is to have the command.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. came on a severe gale, wind at S. E. For upwards of 23 minutes it blew with incredible fury; and had the wind not suddenly shifted to the N. W. every vessel in the harbour must have been drove on shore. The tide rose to a very great height, and most of the cellars in Front and Water-streets, and a great number in Queen-street, were filled with water. The west side of the Battery, which has flood the force of the elements for a great number of years, is almost laid in ruins. The damage sustained will be very considerable.

The following paper was lately seized at a private printing press in Paris: a few copies of which had been previously circulated, and one of them stuck on the city gates. Through the zeal of the parties concerned, the officers of police got information, and committed the remainder to the flames. The men who were at work escaped. A very diligent but private search was made to discover the authors and abettors.

TRANSLATION.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen!

Your hearts are full of grief and indignation. Every tongue proclaims the cause. The king and his ministers have trampled with impunity on your dearest rights. He who should be the father of his people, is become their very bitterest enemy and implacable oppressor!

Not content with mocking our loyal services, he dares to punish the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your most illustrious fellow-citizens are punished with exile.

Can you live and suffer this? Existence is contemptible without its sweets--and those sweets of our existence are our liberties. A certain personage, and his abandoned adherents, are attempting to tread upon our necks. Not a single law remains unviolated, that can favor the progress of the king's power: They tear up government by the roots--while there remains no hold to shelter you from oppression.

Our remonstrances are called dissol, because they are bold. Our right of complaining they pronounce injurious, though the only right we have left, and file it irreconcilable to the constitution: though our laws permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, they are sacrificed to injustice. The king tells us with a sneer, when we murmur, that we are misled. Detested hypocrisy! they enjoy our complaints instead of listening to them. Honey drops from their tongue, while a poison lurks within the heart.

Their mouths are filled with declaring a passion for the glory that results from reigning over freemen; yet they have been the dagger that stabs the very vitals of the constitution. Alas! what redress can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes; and who violate without remorse the most sacred obligation of society.

Alas! Friends and countrymen! The crisis is arrived, behold yourselves at the eve of liberty, or miserable and perpetual slavery!--Fareless of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonstrances from every corner of the nation. To these, should it become necessary, let us add the most spirited manifestations.

May Heaven, and a repenting Sovereign, avert the horrors of a civil war;--but if our entreaties prove in vain, shall we be tamely driven on to desperation?--No, let us make a last appeal to the All Powerful God of Battles.

Oh! may the names of all those who will not sacrifice even life, to break the chains these tyrants are forging for us, and for posterity, be branded with the blackest infamy! pursued by public detestation, even beyond the grave! May they be marked by cursing and bitterness for everlasting ages!

To your Tents,

O ISRAEL!"

NEW-BRUNSWICK, August 19.

We hear from St. John's, that a large store in that place, belonging to Benedict Arnold, on the 11th ult. was consumed by fire. The loss is computed at 5500 l. sterling--the store 1500, goods 4000. A son of Mr. Arnold was considerably burnt, inasmuch that his life is despaired of. [The old apophthym is in this instance verified--What's got over the d--d's back, will go under his belly.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

We hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous federalists) have formed a society for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures. Richard Peters Esq; is appointed president of this society. It is said one of their first objects will be to form an association, to prevent the use of spirituous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

It is with great pleasure that we inform our readers, that Richard Peters, Esq; has three acres of Scarcity-root now in a very flourishing state upon his farm, and that his experience of its great increase and usefulness, justify the encomiums that have been given of it France and England.

A gentleman, who lived above 20 years near a public wharf in this city, declares, that every fifth year during that term he beheld an entire new sett of porters and long-shore men. The present sett of porters, he says, have lasted near fifteen years. The cause of this difference, he says, is owing to the former porters, &c. drinking nothing but grog, toddy, or raw rum, while the present sett of porters (being chiefly sober Germans) drink nothing but beer and water.

We hear, that in consequence of the heavy and constant rains during the late harvest, the wheat in many parts of the state is much injured. The Indian corn never appeared more promising. The flax is of an excellent quality, and the quantity of it gathered this year greatly exceeds any quantity ever before cultivated in Pennsylvania.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that a great deal of damage has been done to the mills, meadows, bridges and roads, in the neighbourhood of the city, by the heavy rain which fell on Tuesday the 19th of this month. The height of the water, which fell between Sunday evening and 11 o'clock on Tuesday following, was seven inches and a quarter.

On Tuesday next the Honorable the General Assembly of this Commonwealth is to meet here, pursuant to adjournment.

The following is a Copy of a letter from Captain Daniel Thompson, commander of the Crown Cutter, to Captain Stephen Moore, belonging to this port, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 26, 1788.

S I R,

"I am ordered by Jose Sanches de Bretto, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Most Faithful Majesty's Squadron, to make known to you, that he has positive orders for protecting and conveying any American ship or ships against the Regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America, for which, at your departure from this, if you find it necessary for convoy, you will please make me acquainted when and where you wish to proceed, that the same may be communicated to the Admiral, for his appointing the same."

By the July Packet, which arrived at New-York from Falmouth on Friday last, we learn that the ships Harmony and Pigou, Willet and Sutton, masters, from this port, cast anchor together in the river Thames on the 24th June last; their letters

having been sent up the preceding day.---The Grange, Roberts, and the brig John, Huxley, also from this port, arrived at the same time at Liverpool.

We are likewise informed of the arrival of the ship Birmingham, Kerr, at Bristol, and the brig Brothers, Geddes, at Dublin, both from this port.

Capt. Harris, of the brig Abigail, arrived at New-York from Cork, spoke with the sloop Dove, Capt. Joseph Betsy, from Rhode Island, on his passage to the coast of Guinea, in lat. 39. 21. long. 52. 22. all well, on the 31st of July.

On Monday last the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS took charge of the young ladies academy in this city, lately under the care of Mr. BROWN. He was introduced to the young ladies by the Right Rev. Dr. WHITE, and afterwards delivered to them an elegant and sensible address, suited to the occasion.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, the Lutheran Clergy consecrated to the service of God, in the presence of upwards of 3000 people from different parts of the state, a superb and elegant stone building, of excellent workmanship, in Tulpehocken township, in the county of Berks, by name of CHRIST-CHURCH.

The service in the morning was opened with prayer by Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, and the declaration of the pious uses to which this edifice should be appropriated was announced to the assembly by the Rev. Emanuel Schulz, the pastor of the congregation; after which a sermon, well adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz the elder, of York, in the state of Pennsylvania, from 1 Kings. viii. 61.

In the afternoon an excellent discourse was delivered by Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, from Jerem. vii. 3, and the service was concluded with a congratulatory address to the people assembled, and in particular to the pastor and congregation, by the Rev. Charles F. Wildban, of Reading, for their joint zeal in completing a building raised for the most noble of all purposes, the promotion of the cause of the christian religion through the land.

On Monday morning divine service was again performed, and an edifying sermon was delivered from Eccles. v. 1, by the Rev. Daniel Lehman, of Meffillim, in Berks county.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the people of this neighbourhood. They have exhibited, in raising this temple (which is 70 feet in length and 55 in breadth) an intermixture of benevolence, industry and taste, that is not surpassed on the continent. The execution of the work will bear the inspection of critics in architecture, and as the building was at their own expense, it will stand a convincing monument to the world, that notwithstanding the distresses of the community, in general, the sober, frugal and industrious German farmer had it in his power, out of that pittance with which he was blessed, to return a tribute of thanks, which we trust will not be unacceptable to the Supreme Being, the great Giver of Gifts.

The judges of the supreme court have appointed the circuit courts this fall to be held as follows:

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

At Newtown, for the county of Bucks, Monday 20th October.

Easton, for the county of Northampton, Monday 27th.

Wilkesbarre, for the county of Luzern, Tuesday 4th November.

Sunbury, for the county of Northumberland, Monday 10th.

Reading, for the county of Berks, Tuesday 18th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Bedford, for the county of Bedford, Tuesday 28th October.

Union Town, for the county of Fayette, Wednesday 5th Nov.

Washington, for the county of Washington, Monday 10th.

Greensborough, for the county of Westmoreland, Monday 17th.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet Sandwich, Capt. Harris, will sail with the mail from New-York for Falmouth on the 4th September. The mail will be closed at nine o'clock the preceding evening. She will touch at Halifax, and remain there 48 hours only.

Serious Advice to the GOVERNMENT-MENDERS, who are to assemble at Harrisburgh, on the 3d of September.

A GENTLEMAN once gave his son (a lad about 14 years of age) a handsome new watch. The youth, upon opening it, perceived something in the watch which he took to be a hair which had fallen into it, and instantly pulled it away. It proved to be the pendulum spring, the loss of which rendered his watch good for nothing. Beware, gentlemen Government-Menders, how you touch any part of the new constitution. You may by mistake destroy its pendulum spring.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

I HIGHLY applaud the zeal of your numerous advocates for beer and cyder in your paper, but I despair of their doing much good till they can extend the influence of their publications to the western parts of the state. In the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh almost every other farm has a still-house on it, where the people assemble and drink away their health and estates. All the rye made in those parts is distilled into whisky, and wheat is often given in exchange for it. Plantations are often bought and sold for a certain number of barrels of whisky. Indeed, whisky in different quantities, like Montero's cap, in Tristram Shandy, is the wages--the gift--and in some instances the arb of three-fourths of the inhabitants of our western counties. In returning from that country, I passed through several of our German settlements in Lancaster and Berks counties, where I was surprised to find some German farmers infected with the pernicious custom of using whisky in their families. Every morning a dram was handed round to every man, woman and child in the house, and so much have some of them become attached to it, that they mix it with cucumbers for their breakfast. I wish some steps could be taken to convince these people of the destructive tendency of these practices. If this cannot be done, let a duty of 7/6 a gallon be laid upon every gallon of spirits, whether made in America or imported from the West-Indies. Great-Britain has wisely banished national drunkenness from the island, by a duty of eight or nine shillings sterling upon every gallon of spirits. Hence one cause of her industry, wealth and power. Unless we can imitate her in this respect, our nation must be extinct, or the human species degenerate among us into creatures, that will unite in them all the bad qualities of men and beasts.

A TRAVELLER.

Doctor GRAHAM

Respectfully informs the Public, and those in particular that are troubled with any of those afflicting disorders, viz.

THE Consumption, the Dropsy or Fevers, the Dysentery or Cholera, the Venereal Disease or Scrophulous Tumors, Phagedenic Ulcers and Cancers, or any kind of disease incident to the human body.

These may inform you, that he has devoted his time from six o'clock in the morning until eleven, to examine the cases of all those that call on him for that purpose, and from three in the afternoon until seven he visits patients at their houses.

Those that desire his opinion in any of their diseases, or his attendance on them, will be attended to if they apply to him at Mr. PETER MATHER's, at the sign of Doctor Franklin, the corner of Market and Fourth-streets, where constant attendance and the strictest attention is paid to those that apply to

Their most obedient and most humble servant,

W. G.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

ROBERT LESLIE, Clock and Watch-maker,

At the North-east corner of Second and Market-streets, MAKES and repairs all kinds of Time-pieces, musical, chiming, quarter, and chamber Clocks, on an improved plan, entirely new, which prevents the different changes of weather from affecting the swing of the pendulum, and thereby prevents any variation which can arise from that cause, and annexes the said improvement to any old clock or time-piece; he repairs, with the greatest accuracy, all kinds of uncommon watches, and those made upon new constructions, and has also made some improvements upon watches, which he hopes will be thought of great utility, by every person acquainted with their principles.

N. B. Any person wishing to have moveable Dial-work, to serve any particular purpose, or pieces of fancy, may have them made either with new Clocks or time-pieces, or annexed to those already made; and any gentleman wanting small machines or Models, either for trying philosophical or mechanical experiments, may have them executed according to their particular direction, by applying to said LESLIE.

An apprentice wanted.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the second day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Leiber, Inn-holder, in Germantown, a certain two story stone messuage, stone stable, and lot of ground thereto belonging, containing three quarters of an acre eight perches and one quarter of a perch, situate in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; binding on the north-west side of a forty feet wide lane or cross-street, leading from Germantown main street to Bristol township, and York road; and bounded by lands late of the heirs of Jacob Weifs and Godfrey Buckius. Taken in execution as the estate of Augustin Neisser, late deceased, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 2d of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement and two tracts, pieces or parcels of land, meadow, marsh and criddle, situate in Lower-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, viz.

No. 1. Containing 29 acres, more or less; bounded by a run of water, Pennypack creek, by land of John Rambo, George Frailey and Peter Lawrence.

No. 2. Containing 13 acres; binding on the above piece of land, the run of water, Pennypack creek, and the river Delaware. The situation and goodness of the land is well known, and is about 10 miles from the city. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Campbell, husbandman, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's tavern, near the premises, a certain plantation, situate in Limerick township, and Montgomery county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia; containing 220 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, with a large two story stone messuage and other valuable improvements thereon; bounded by lands of John Fry, Conrad Boyer, John Keeler and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Reigner, deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1788.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, (if not sold before by Private Sale)

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling. Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

And also to be Sold by public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, an Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwich township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT GIBSON, jun. deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within three months from this date, for settlement; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE BRITAIN, Administrator.

All persons indebted to said Britain by private contract, are requested to make payment within six weeks from this date, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

August 25, 1788.

†

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Hortham township, Montgomery county, a servant lad, named Hugh Wilson, about 19 years of age, brown hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on and took with him a deep blue coat faced with red, and white linings, two pair of homespun trowsers, and two shirts of the same, two fine shirts, one ruffled and edged with lace, the other plain, one pair of new shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of jean trowsers and jacket, a pair of striped trowsers, two silk handkerchiefs, one changeable, and the other red and white checked, an English castor hat, a pair of ribbed gray yarn stockings and about four pounds ten shillings in money. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol on the continent, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN LOVE.

August 18, 1788.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested, if he offers himself for passage or otherwise, to apprehend said servant.

Advertisements, &c. omitted will be in our next.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," in the city of New-Brunswick, in the State of New-Jersey, on the 30th day of September next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.
New-York, August 6, 1788.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has issued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a certain bill presented to the same court by Joseph Wright, against Catharine Wright, the wife of said Joseph, for a divorce, upon a suggestion of adultery and other misbehaviour; by which said Supœna I was commanded to summon the said Catharine Wright to appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to answer the premises.

These are therefore to notify the said Wright, to be and appear at the return of the said writ, to answer as aforesaid.

August 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the Shoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Irish descent, but brought up amongst the Germans, and speaks broken English, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the small pox, and when walking sticks out his breast and walks very straight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almost new, a red cloth coat with jappaned buttons, snuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen stockings, and old shoes, with steel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TENNIS.

RAN away on Tuesday, the 5th August, instant, from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, a likely bright Mulatto Lad, named Damon, 21 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender and active, and well acquainted with the business of waiting in a house, to which he has been always used; he went off in an Oznabrigs shirt, trowsers and waistcoat, but as he is well supplied with a variety of clothing it is impossible to say how he may be dressed; is extremely artful, much address must be used in taking, and great care in securing him when taken, otherwise he will certainly make his escape. He has been learning to read, and has succeeded in a small degree; has a scar on one of his legs, but it is not remembered which, occasioned by a scald or a burn. He will very probably change his name, and likely may assume the name of Mat or Matthias, as he was called by that name when a child. He may also have got a pass, as he is capable of any fraud of that sort. He has lately become very fond of strong liquor, and may now possibly indulge himself in it. Whoever will apprehend the said slave, and secure him in such a manner that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive a reward of One Shilling a Mile for every mile he may have got from home, and shall be generously rewarded if brought home and delivered to

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.
Maryland, Talbot county, August 12, 1788. c 6 m

Bucks county, August 4, 1788.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 29th of this instant, at the house of Joseph Savitz, in Springfield township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain messuages and tracts of land, the first situate in Nockamixon township, bounded by lands of George M'Ilroy, John Younkin, and by the Durham road, containing about 50 acres, with good buildings and improvements; the other situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by land of Samuel Smith, Esq; John Heany and others, containing about 36 acres: Both taken in execution as the property of Frederick Neemyer, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Chester county, August 11, 1788.
BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Chester, three pieces or parcels of land, situate in said borough; one thereof containing 10 acres; one thereof containing 6 acres, more or less, lying contiguous to each other, bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others; the other tract containing 44 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Caleb Coupland and others, and by Ridley creek and Edgmont road. Taken in execution as the estate of James Mather, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 5, 1788.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 27th day of this instant (August) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, jun. a certain messuage and about 50 acres of land, situate in the township of Whitpain; bounded by lands of John Greenwalt and others: seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Bipping, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 5, 1788.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 28th day of this instant (August) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and about 14 acres of land, situate in the township of Abingdon; bounded by lands of John Tyfon, William Francis and others: seized and taken in execution as the property of William Shepard, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, near the corner of Second-street, an indentured servant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAN, by profession a chimney-sweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian--flesh-colored made, straight black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a short blue sailor jacket, with black buttons, striped linen trowsers, old white shirt, old round hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RICHARD ALLEN.
Philadelphia, August 11, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, sometime in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. SAMUEL SPENCER.

To the Freeholders and other Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,
JAMES A S H.

To the respectable Freemen Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Darby township, August 9, 1788.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAYES, Millwright, late of Darby township, Chester county, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, living in said township, as they certainly will take the most effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to said estate, if this request is not complied with; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

RICHARD HAYES,) Administrators.
NATHAN HAYES,)

Philadelphia, August 6, 1788.
RAN away, on the second instant, from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named William Kirkpatrick, about 18 years of age, down look, round shoulders, stammers in his speech, fond of liquor, and very quarrelsome; had on when he went away, a new linen shirt, short Jane coat, black fustian waist coat and Jane breeches, new shoes, with plated buckles, and an old round beaver hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have SIX PENCE reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER HEISLER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Willingborough, county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, on the night of the 9th instant, a Dutch servant man, named John Casper Eliot, a shoemaker; he is about five feet 10 inches high, square and straight built, with short flaxen hair, light blue eyes, a remarkable cast in one of them, has imprinted in the skin with indian-ink, between the elbow and wrist of each arm, images and letters; had on when he went away, a lead coloured coat with a stand up collar, wooden buttons, white twisted flannel waistcoat double breasted, jean breeches patched on the knees, white thread stockings, old shoes, new felt hat, and a pair of tow trowsers. Whoever secures said runaway, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

N. B. He is fond of strong drink, and is supposed to be in or near the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,
A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

George Tudor, Broker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his conduct heretofore has given entire satisfaction to all those who have favored him with their custom; as the best recommendation, he is determined to persevere in assiduity, punctuality, and strict attention to the interest of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the Court-house, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other state in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.
Furnishes Certificates and State Money
For the Land-Office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.
Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,
Provided the security is satisfactory.
Every Kind of transferable Property,
Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable Commissions.

Philadelphia, Elizabeth-Town, and New-York

LINE OF STAGES.

THE frequent neglect of business by some proprietors, have occasioned general complaints of the public, which were very disagreeable to those proprietors who did their duty. In order to remedy those complaints, we have withdrawn from the company, and now established this Line of Stages, and by a strict attention to our business, we hope to merit the favor of the public.

The Stage leaves the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompson, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and proceeds on to Elizabeth-town Point; where passengers will have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or cross over to Bergen-Point, and go by land to Powles-Hook; for which purpose a good Coach and four good Horses are kept there.

The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Elizabeth-town Point, 15s; by Powles-Hook 17/6; 15lbs. baggage the same as a passenger; all way-passengers 3d. per mile.

The public may be assured, that good Coaches will be kept; likewise good Horses and sober Drivers. No racing in this line.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HERD,
JOHN MERCEREAU.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late W. & M. Norton & Co. is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,
Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia. July 28. 1788. c 3 m

One Hundred Spanish milled Dollars

REWARD.

L O S T,
ON the 18th of January last (supposed in Market-street) an Old Red Morocco Pocket-book, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a small sum of paper-money of the last emission, and the following certificates of this State, signed by David Rittenhouse, and counter-signed John Nicholson, viz. No. 10436 for £ 734 12 6
3343 649 11 3
3344 586 10 0
Favor of Andrew Caldwell.
No. 3354 for £ 21 16 5
3355 23 15 9
3356 66 18 11
3357 45 5 0
3358 38 6 8
3359 165 2 7
3360 171 12 4
3361 14 1 3
Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being stopped at all the offices, they can be of no service to any person except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Chestnut-street. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Assembly, to have them renewed, should they not appear in three months.

c t f

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharf.
AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on being supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788. J 8 w.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch and Hair-Powder, Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell low for CASH or short CREDIT.
Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

The Philadelphia, Charlestown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Chestertown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will set off from the New-York Stage-house, at Michael Dennison's, the sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 15lbs. baggage the same price.

The Mail-coach will set off from the above said New-York Stage-house in Philadelphia, and from Chestertown, on the same days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Christen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of said days. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Chestertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Chester, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the same price for 15lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requested, by the subscribers, to send all news-papers, which are directed for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the above said Michael Dennison's Stage-house, and they shall be safely conveyed between Philadelphia and Chestertown, and left at the different post-offices on the Eastern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the said Eastern Shore, after the 21st of this instant July, 1788, during the present contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and send a paper to each post-master, in order to encourage them to take the necessary care of said papers.

Muhlenberg and Lawerfwyler

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.